CEREALS ABROAD.

The Supply in Germany, it is Said, Almost Exhausted.

THAT BACCARAT BUSINESS.

The Crar Beseeched to Make a Definit War Beclaration - Emigration of Jews from Russia-German and French Squadrons.

Convrighted by Assolated Press.1 BERRY, June 18. - Undaunted by the over whelming majority which supported Chan cellor Von Caprivi on the cercal daties observed in the landtag, members of the Preisinere party last evening held a mass prestion in the landtag, memoers of the Preisinege party last evening heid a mass meeting at which the party leaders, amid a period of exclamations, announced their intention of prosecuting more vigorously than ever the anti-grain cuties iaw agitation. The figures published by the Liberal press showing that stores of cereals in Germany were nearly exhausted, elicited official statistics issued in to day's issue of the Reich-auger, which aim to prove that the grain narvest of 1850 was not short, but on the contrary was better than than of 1850, being equal to the average harvest of the last ten years. The figures are based on rough computation. Allowing that the figures of the Reichizger are accacate, the fact remains that the high price of bread presses nearly upon the working class, who fall to undeestand the argument of the minister that the important abulition of the tariff would not releve the existing distress. The declaration of Chancellor Von Caprivi that the crops in Germany are in better condition than is generally supposed, have been contradicted by reliable reports from several quarters of the animal contradicted by reliable reports from several quarters of the animal contradicted by reliable reports from several quarters of the animal contradicted by reliable reports from several quarters of the sections. generally supposed have been contradicted by reliably reports from screen quarters of the empire, received by tolegraph today. These reports are to the effect that in Western Prussia the severe cold weather and night frosts during the current week have rained the crops. The rold wave appears to have extended over Silesia. Saxony, Bayaria and More in Telegrams from Vienna announce that these has been a heavy fall of snow in the eastern Alps, covering the plains of Saxin. The prospect that the weather will blast overly promise of farceable crops is already if turbing official circles.

di turbing official circles. I is understood that Chaseellor Ven Caprici to-day, becoming dissatified with the reports upon which he had based his assertion, made during the debate in the lower house of the Prussian diet, has actu-ally asked the customs officer and other functionaries to furnish fresh statements. In the meantime memorials from Munich, Hamburg, Dresden and other centers reach the chancellor, protesting th necessity of reduction of fariff on grain.

The session of the landtag will be brought to a close next week, when the Liberal members of that body will then carry ag-

members of that body will then carry factations into the country districts.

Military and social circles regarding amazed at the recentions regarding the conditions of society in England. The admission that the Prince of Wales has been mission that the Prince of Wales has one involved in a gambling scandal is the principal topic of conversation in all the military casinos and clubs. The action of the prince in the affair is cusphatically condemned. It is impossible, it is stated, to conceive of a high Prussian officer containing the offense of cheating at earlie or of screening a person who had been found culty of such an act, and no bistance is known in the army where an officer has parteyed, publicly or privately, regarding a similar charice.

The newspaper press draw the same omparison. Emperor William's strong condemnation of cambling in the German true, has greatly assisted to check the practice of playing for high stakes. The emperor, it has long been known, entertainwarm feeling toward the Prince of

The Klein journal goes on alluding to the relations of Princess of Wales toward her hashead and says that she is neglected for ground of the dead mode, and finds her entolation in the respect with which

the English neades surrounded her.
The Post asserts that the Prench government demand that the Prench government demand that the case make a definite declaration as to the artifact to which he would assume in the overt of a France-German war, has obtained only the vaguest |

At the conferences of Hebrews held here, which have been attended by Delegates Adler of the Anglo-Jewish association, Erlanger and Lords of Paris, and Stera of Vienna, it has been resolved to form an international immigration committee for the purpose of supervisition the magnetical committee. for the purpose of supervis-lag the emigration of Jews from Russia. Only refugees who have been compelled to leave their humes will be as-sisted, and these will be sent to their ulti-mate places of settlement. As these confirst places of serience, as deep conferences ample evidence was addrawd to shor that the exodus is reaching innecess proportions, it has little effect upon Germany and England, however, the food of emigration tending toward the United States.

The Paris La France to-day publishes an attention that was held with Afrairal Val

The Paris La France to-day publishes an interview that was held with Admiral Value and the French navy, for regard to the statement recently published by the Borlin Vossische Zeitung to the effect that the German squadron was equal to the task of coping with the French squadron in the North sea Admiral Vallon said: "The French navy is still capable of beating allied fleets of the Dreibund. If the British mavy was acaused us however, we could do nothing against us, however, we could do nothing but retreat into the fort."

ON WITH THE RIO GRANDE.

Coleman County Soon to be Added to Fort Worth's Territory The Place for the Homeseeker.

A WORDFOR COLEMAN COUNTS.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, TEX. June 7.—To the News: Having just stillined from the Majority by June 1.—To the News: Having just stillined from the Majority his large stilline for the Majority his large stilline for the News 1 would like to tell the farmers who want to move where to go to 1 say go to Coleman county. I have been all ver Texas and the United States. Taking all things into consideration, it is the best country as there is one arth. The binds are a rich as any of Texas. The binds are a rich as any of Texas. The binds are a rich as any to Texas. The binds are a rich as any to the true of the oleman country for thirty miles that would not the Creat/Ensiern. The yield of the land mile year is thirty dice bushels of wheat to the are and from eighty to one hindred and swatz-nic bushels of oats. Corn will be sixty to the per are and all other crops correspondingly.

This is the natural grape country of the United States. It sus good as California and but a short time this country will be marketing as the grapes as are raised in California. They have yot them now I skw them. Land by this country can be kought now at 56 and 510 per acre that in a few years will command 55, and so mistak?

Now I have this to say about this country. It is braithy, it has plenty of good, pure water, has plenty of timeer, has rich lands; don't have Prehandle who's don't have any malaria, don't have much use for doctors. This Mohony passure sale was a ble success for him and a pigher thing for Santa Anna and the commencement of the abolition of the pastures. They must plve way in the man with the him—[6a veston News

Editor Gazette. Coleman county, like other counties in the Brownwood country, has been "feeding" Calveston, but, thanks to the Fort Worth and Rio Grande railway and the people of Bro-nawood, this rich and pro-metite country will shortly be included in "Fort Worth's territory," "On with the life transfe," Yours, Howard.

Hamilton County, Ohlo, Democrats.

Crecinant, Ones, in the Demo-crate results committee of Hamilton county, at a called mosthy the even-ber indulated in debase, in which county, at a called more in which ing induly of in debase, in which Governor Compbell was scored severely by all the speakers excent verely by all the speakers excent one, and resolutions to appoint a committee of in the express the sense of the commit-tee of Governo Campbell was ratified, but was inid over until the next meeting. The pction of the committee was in de-

fiance of the Democratic state committee, appointing next Saturday for the Democratic primaries to elect delegates to the Democratic state convention, and fixing Hamilton county's quota of delegates at eighty-two. This takes the matter out of the hands of the state central committee.

Summoned to Appear. Panis, June 13.—The magistrate who has been entrusted with the Panama canal in-quiry has summoned M. DeLesseps and his son to appear before him on Monday next.

Washington, June 14, 1 a. m.—For Eastern Texas—Light showers, stationary temperature, southerly winds.

MAZEPPA IN REAL LIFE.

AWFUL FATE PREPARED FOR DR. GRANT BY MEXICANS.

Ar Inhuman Incident of the Early Struggas Between Eexico and Texas--Grant's Life in Mexico and Texas.

Among the tragical events that, written in blood upon the page of the history of Texas' early struggle for liberty, make it one of the most glorious in the annals of the world there is none more thrilling or terrible than the fate of Dr. James Grant. In the person of this unfortunate settler was repeated the famous story of the ride of the Pole, Mazeppa; but for Grant there was no rescue, and he was torn to pieces after a mile or two by the raging, maddened animal to which he was bound.

Grant was a Scotchman by birth, and had been educated for a physician, but owing to ill health was obliged to leave Scotland for a milder climate, and finally settled in Mexico, of which country he became, for the sake of expediency, a naturalized citizen, and in 1825 bought a large tract of land in the neighborhood of Par-

gave great offense to the better class of the Mexicans by his advanced notions and efforts to reform the condition of the poor laborers of the vicinity, and it is believed that the eruelty practiced toward Grant is to be attributed to the dislike he aroused. But it is probable that while this in-creased the feeling against him, his endeavors to introduce American colonists

into Texas was the real secret of this en-

In the management of this property he

WHY HE BECAME CENOXIOUS. In company with Dr. J. C. Beales he, in 1833, obtained an impressario contract for settling 800 families between the Nueces and Rio Grande rivers. Fifty-nine of these colonists sailed from New York in the schooner Amos Wright on Nov. 11, 1893, and on Dec. 6 the schooner entered Arau-sas pass. Cumbered with children and women unused to the privations and exertions of a pioneer's life, the party prothe territory where their proposed settlement was to be. Their way led via Goliad

that the immigration was bitterly resented. and an object of suspicion. The party arrived at a little stream called the Las Moras on March 16, 1834, where a village was duly laid off into streets, and with renewed hopes the colonists began the work of breaking the land into little farms. But the name of the village, which was Dolores, seemed pro-

phetic. The place was never built up, and

and San Antonio, and from the petty an-

novances to which they were subjected at

the hands of the Mexicans it was evident

the settlement was soon abandoned. Grant then began to occupy himself with politics, and was secretary of the executive council of Conhulla, and in 1825 a member of the legislature dispersed by General Cos. After this arbitrary measure he made his way with a few companions to San Antonio, and in the command of a company of forty men assisted Milam in the capt ure of the city, but he was opposed to the declaration of Texas independence, believing the measure imprudent and precipitate, and advised patience until re-enforced by

other settlers. WHEN GRANT WAS CAPTURED. Early in 1836 he projected an expedition to the Rio Grande for the purpose of reestablishing, at least temporarily, the conscitution of 1824. In this he associated with himself Colonel P.W. Johnson, the pioneer hero and patriot, whom he sent by the way of San Felipe, where he was successful in obtaining the authority of the executive council for their scheme, while Grant went directly to Refugio. They arrived early in February, with about seventy men, in San Patricio, where Johnson established his headquarters, while Grant, with Major Morris and about forty men, went farther west to collect a supply of horses.

On Feb. 28 San Patricio was surprised and captured by General Urrea, who proceeded with such caution that the Texans were kept in profound ignorance of the

In the meantime Colonel Grant with his company was encamped on the Agua Dulce creek, twenty-six miles to the southwest, on their way back to San Patricio with the horses they had secured. Urrea learned of their whereabouts, and sent out a large body of Mexican dragoons for their captnre. A short but decisive fight ensued. when most of the Americans were killed without quarter, Major Morris killed, Grant slightly wounded and Brown taken prisoner by means of a lasso.

Grant, known to be a surgeon, was promised a passport to leave the country if he would attend to the wounded Mexicans. This he did with such fidelity that all, without exception, recovered; but in the meantime the captain left in command of the town after the departure of Urrea secretly dispatched eight men in search of a wild horse, which they succeeded in capturing after about three weeks. HORRIBLE TREATMENT.

The unfortunate settler was then brought forth, and by the order of the brutal captain his feet were bound to those of the horse and his hands to the tail. He struggied frantically, and after reminding the officer of his solemn promise, to which no attention was paid, he appealed to the men, recalling to them his ministrations and devotion, but the only reply was insulting imprecations and shouts of hideous merriment. As the men stood ready to sever the cords that held the mustang the captain brought a lash down upon the animai's flanks, exclaiming, "This is your passport-now go."

The fiery, untained horse sprang away with great violence, and was soon lost to sight. The next day the mangled remains of poor Grant were discovered some distance from the town, but were left un-

General Urrea, in his account of the capture of San Patricia, declares that Grant was killed in the action of March 2. and the statement was confirmed by Colonel Reuben Brown, who saw him fall, wounded, on that occasion, and believed him dead, but the story of his fearful ride to death was told by his Mexican servant. who had been left in San Patricia, who was of course perfectly familiar with his

This servant, a boy of about eighteen years old, afterward made his way to General Houston, and, with every evidence of real grief, related the barbarous fate of his master. He declared that he made several attempts to secure the remains and bury them, but was warned by the Mexicans not to interfere on peril of his life.-St.

A THIRD PARTY.

THE ADVANTAGES TO BE DE-RIVED FROM !T.

The Farmers Have Lost Faith in the Old Parties Ever Reforming Our Sys-

You ask, "What are the advantages to be derived by the organization of a third po-litical party in Texas!" I answer it is the desire of the farmers, who compose an overwhelming majority of the population of Texas, to reform our system of government. And we have been working with the Democrats all the time and are now convinced that we can expect no favors convinced that we can expect no favors from them, for they seem to be given over to the money power, as well as are the Republicans. We have lost faith in their promises and we now intend to elect men who are pledged to the interest of the people and men in whom we can confide. We want more money, we want the national banking system discontinued, we want the power of combined capital removed from the throats of the laboring masses; we want to amend our national constitution want to amend our national constitution and elect our presidents, senators, p masters, etc., by popular vote. And by masters, etc., by popular vote. And by or-ganizing a new party and getting all our old political sharpers, office seekers, lawyers and other men not identified with our in-terest out, we can elect representatives who will exert themselves in congress for those ends, and we can elect men to the state leg-islature who are pledged to elect our men

"But, you say, the Democratic party of Texas is composed largely of farmers, and a majority of the farmers of the state are Democrats, so if the farmers of Texas wish to control or direct the management of wish to control or direct the management of the government, they can do it without a new party. The farmers have sufficient majority in the Democratic party of Texas to do anything that it is possible for them to do in any party. If the farmers of the party only give the word, all the old leaders and officeholders will be forced to retire, for all other classes don't even hold a belance of power. So the don't even hold a balance of power. So the farmers can, in the Democratic party, adopt any platform that they may desire. Beany platform that they may desire. Be-sides, if you organize a new party, there will be many farmers to whom the Demo-cratic party is so endeared that they will not forsake it for the new. So the party, by dividing the farmers, would weaken rather than strengthen them—and perhaps, the political sharpers are urging the new

purty idea for this very purpose.

"And again, a new party is always an inviting field for the disappointed candidate, and for the communistic clement, neither of which do the farmers want.
So you now have the power in the old

party to run the government, but that you can carry it out of that party in sufficient force to control the government, is exceed-But our fellow-craftsmen in the North and East are in the Republican

and East are in the Republican sarry, and are as tired of t as we are of the Democratic party and so will join us in a new party where all can labor together for the same common inrest. But they will not join the Dimo eratle party.
"Well," you say, "lef them make a new party if they wish, but if their new party

ould make a platform or demand legisla-on identical with that of the Democratic party, that you control and direct in Texas or the South, then their ongressmen and yours, both directed to he same work, will vote together in con-

So I think it would be safer for you farmers to capture the Democratic party that is now in your hands than to launch out in a new craft without the assurance that the farmers will all go with you. Well, I will let some farmer who is better informed than I am take the argument up. HASKELL COUNTY FARMER.

JOHNSON FOUND

On a Passenger Train-Apparently De mented, His Money Gone-Indications that He Was Sandbagged.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 13.-Gld E. Johnson, the Fort Worth traveling man who disappeared from the Palmer house June 5, was brought back to the hotel to-day. He was found on a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy train apparently demented. His money was gone and the indications are that his condition is the result of sand-bagging. He has a delusion that he was struck by lightning after leaving a saloon in which he discussed his affairs with some chance acquaintance.

KANSAS ALLIANCES.

Frank McGrath's Maneuvering Bears Fruit, and Things Seem to be Coming His Way.

Stanfal to the Cavette. KANSAS CITT, Mo., June 18 .- Just before the Cincinnati convention, where the Peo-ples' party was born, Frank McGrath sent circular letter to the Alliance members of the Kansas Alliance, of which he is president, to the effect that unless the Southern Alliances went into the move-ment at Cincinnati he would advise the members to stay out of it, as he looked upon it as a scheme to strengthen the Democratic party. Just after the convention McGrath started out on a tour of the counties of the state and called a meeting of the various Alliances, and the result was shown this gening by and the result was shown this evening by the passage of a set of resolutions by the the passage of a set of resolutions by the closed county Alliance denouncing the closed county Afriance denomining the new party and promising to stand by their old party affections. It is given out offi-cially this evening that several other Alliances throughout the other Alliances throughout the state will follow suit this coming week, and make the same announcement.

McGrath is a candidate for re-election as president, and the other leaders are trying hard to overthrow him, but his success in this movement lead to the belief that he will gain the office at the coming election.

THE HEROIC DEAD.

Address Delivered at Memorial Services Held at Weatherford May 30. Special to the Gazette

WEATHERFORD, TEX., June 9.—Following is the oration delivered at the memorial services of the Grand Army of the Republic meeting, post 45, Weatherford, by James Johnson of Mineral Wells, Palo Pinto county. May 30: Comrades, Lagies and Gentlemen, Fellow-Citi-

This day is sacred to our heroic dead. Upon their tombs we lovingly laid the wealth of spring. This is a day for memory and tears. A mighty nation bends above its nonored graves and pays to noble dust the tribute of its love. Here in this peaceful land of ours, here where the sun shines and the flowers grow, where children play, millions of armed men battled for the wight and breasted on a thousand. for the right and breasted on a thousand fields the iron storm of war. These brave, these incomparable men, founded the first republic. They fulfilled the prophecies, they brought to pass the dreams, they resilized the hopes that all the great and good and wise and just have made and wise and just have made and had since man was man! But what of those who fail! There is no language to express the debt we owe—the are we bear to all the dead who have died for us. Words are but barren sounds. We can but stand beside their graves and in the hush and silence feel what speech has

never teld. They fought, they died! And for the first time since man has kept a record of events the heavens bent above and claimed a land without a serf, withou a servant or a slave. In defense of this sublime and self-evident truth the war was waged, and well to-day we remember a the hopes, all the generous and chivalric men who came from other lands to make ours free. Of the many thousand who shared the many sacred graves none re-main. They have mingled with the earth, and many are sleeping in unmarked graves. Some beneath leaning, crumbling stones from which their names have been effaced by time's irreverent and relentless hands. But the nation they founded remains. The United States of America are still free and independent. The government derives its strength from the just powers of the gen-eral government, and fifty million of free people remember with gratitude the heroes of the revolution. To-day we remember the heroes of the second war with Eng-land in which our fathers fought for the freedom of the sea, for the rights of the American salior. We remember with pride the splendid victories of Erie and Champlain and all the wonderous achieve ments on the sea, achievements that covered our navy with glorythat neither the victories or defeats of the future can dim. We remember the heroic services and sufferings of those who fought the merciless savages on the frontier. We see the midnight massacre and hear the war cries of the allies. We see the flames climb around happy homes, and in the charred and blackened ruins we see the mutilated bodies of wives and children. But peace came at last, crowned with the victory of New Orleans. A vic-tory redeemed all sorrow and all defects. The revolution gave our fathers a free land

and the war of 1812 a free sea.

To-day we remember the gallant men who bare the flag from the Rio Grande to to the heights of Chapultepec fleaving out of question justice of our cause and the ne cessity for war). We are yet compelled to applaud the marvelous courage of troops, a handful of men, brave, impetuous determined, irresistable, conquered a na-tion. No nation's history shines so bril liant as ours, and we stand to-day without an equal, the happiest and most prosperous of all God's creation.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS' LIBRARY. Poetical Works Played a Conspicuou

Part in This Queen's Collection. Mary Queen of Scots is probably the only English Sixteenth century woman of note who was noted for her love of fine books-and she was less English than French. Mr. Julian Sharman has lately written, and Mr. Elliot Stock published, an elaborate monograph on the library of this unfortunate oncen. Mr. Sharman sums up the early literary influences which were at work in Mary's early life with much tact and wisdom. She was-as our author states-brought up in a court where poetry was the serious business of the hour The rival claims were those of Marot and Ronsard.

Of the greater models Petrarch was the more studied and admired; while so pune tilious were the canons of literary judgment that it was considered a point of lese majeste to countenance Dante, who, in an unguarded mood, had portrayed Hugh Capet as a damned soul and the son of a butcher of Paris. Mary's library was probably the most considerable that was at

the time in existence north of the Tweed.

At Edinburgh castle there were, in 1578, 146 books, and at Holyrood palace, in 1569, there were ninety. Poetical works play a conspicuous part, but the witty stories of 'Bocas" and the grave "Consolation" of 'Boece" perhaps acted upon one another. Books of Hours there were in plenty. But the most interesting volume of all is unquestionably a Latin Hours, now in Rus sia, in which there are very many autograph inscriptions, including English nobility, such as Walsingham, Shrevsbury, Sussex, Nottingham, Essex, Lennox, Bacon and Lady Arabella Stuart.

It also contains some poetry by the queen herself, besides, in her own handwriting, two incriptions, "A moi, Marie, R." and "Ce livre est a moi, Marie, Royne, 1554." This book-than which we know of none with so many tragic associations-was picked up in Paris by a gentleman who was attached to the Russian embassy. The prison companion of an unfortunate queen of great beauty and uncommon intellectual ies, what great stories might b founded upon this unique book!

Princeton Defeats Vale. Naw York, June 13.—Princeton won the intercollegiate championship by defeating Yale in the deciding game played to-day before 2000 persons. Hun-dreds of lusty voiced collegiates, haling from the classic shades of Vassau hall and theleafy elms of New Haven campus with their cousins and their sisters and their sweethearts, if they had any, took complete possession of the Manhattan Athletic club's baseball grounds this afternoon. The enthusiasm was at fever heat. Party feeling ran high throughout the game and the noise made by the admirers of the two teams was almost deafening. Princeton—Runs, 5; hits, 14; crrors, 1. Yale—Runs, 2; hits, 6; errors, 2. Batter-ies—Young and Brokaw, Bowers and Pool. Umpires-Golden and Hopkins.

Di Rudini's Declaration.

ROME, June 13.—In the senate to-day Premier Di Rudini declared that the dreibund imposed obligations on the countries forming the triple alliance. In regard to the matter of armanent no coalation minis-try, he said, would bind the country in any way to a special military policy. The drei-bund had no aggressive object. The pacific nature of the alliance had been proved by the ten years of its existence. The dis-armament would bring ruin.

A Desperate Murderer Caught. Louisville, Kr., June 13.—Near Pine-ville to-day Deputy Sheriffs Thompson, Reinhart and Peter captured Jack Asher, the desperado who killed his nephew, Hal Asher, a month ago. The officers located him early this morning in an old barn. He had fortified the place and was well supplied with food and ammunition. It was only by setting fire to the barn that It was only by setting fire to the barn that

All Classes in England's Booking Offices

Booking clerks are drawn from all classes, and mystery enshrouds many of them. If they are elderly, the chances are that they have been in some other line of business and failed, and through a little influence have managed to get on the line. They can be seen at all ages, sizes and heights. The 6 feet 2 inches man will take his turn with a lad a trifle over four f and the thin, delicate lad weighing seven stone will change duty with a man turning the scale at sixteen or seventeen stone. Some can show a pedigree that a Highlander might envy, and others—well, would rather not have theirs inquired into.

Officers in the army who have met with reverses or misfortune have been known to accept the post of booking clerk. One such was some years ago at a large station in the West Riding, and was recognized by an old private who had served under him, and who addressed him by his military rank. It was very galling to him that he should be recognized, and still more so that his fellow clerks should know what he had intended keeping secret. Sons of officers, parsons and doctors abound in the service; but they do not always take kindly to their work, and seldom rise to any position.—Chambers' Journal.

Suites and Sets.

Mrs. Slimpurse—What is the price of this suite of furniture? Dignified Clerk—This is not a suite, madam. It is one of our \$25 sets. The suites are on another floor—\$100 apiece.—New York Weekly. THE TOWN MEETING.

A Characteristic New England Institu-

tion That Secures Good Rule.

In New England the body of voters in the town attend the stated March meeting at the call of the selectmen. It is as much their duty to remain all day and to take part in discussing the affairs of the town as to cast their ballots for governor or for presidential electors. The warrant for the town meeting notifies the townsmen of the business that will come before them. In addition to the articles relating to the regular and routine proceedings of the occasion are special articles which have been inserted in the warrant at the request of private citizens. Each voter has a printed copy of the town report. It contains a minutely itemized account of the expendi tures of the past year. These items are criticised or defended by the town. The debate is general. Appropriations are

Usually there is a subject which breeds excitement. It may relate to a project for a new school house, to the opening of a new street, to the building of a new sewer. The work that shall be done for the coming year is determined. The manner in which roads and bridges shall be repaired is prescribed. All the business transacture in villages by the board of trustees is done by the townsmen themselves. Every one knows what is to be done, and how it is to be done. Every one has the opportunity to disclose what he knows of the misfeasances of the town officers, to suggest how work might have been better done, how money might have been saved.

The influence of the town meeting gov-ernment upon the physical character of the country, upon the highways and bridges and upon the appearance of the villages is familiar to all who have traveled through New England. The excellent roads, the stanch bridges, the trim tree shaded streets, the universal signs of thrift and of the people's pride in the outward aspects of their villages are too well known

intelligent, active minded, alert, public spirited people. Participation in public business has induced a patriotic interest in the art of government. It is true that the intelligence of the average New England rural voter is best shown in his opin ions and action in town politics, but this simply indicates that the citizen should not unnecessarily undertake the control of matters not affecting his own locality, nor should be give to agents meeting in a remote capital a large and important jurisdiction over the individual.

The New England townsman knows how

to transact public business. The first task of every town meeting is the selection of a moderator. In a New England town nearly every man of prominence has presided at one time or another over the town meeting. Even they who have not must be familiar with parliamentary law and practice, for the clear and simple rules of Cushing and Jefferson are elaborately dis-enssed not only by the lawyers and the elergymen, but by the dectors, the store keepers, the mechanics and the farmers. It would be difficult to find in a New England community a man who cannot take charge of a public meeting and conduct its proceedings with some regard to the forms that are observed in parliament ary bodies. On the other hand it would be difficult in any other part of the country to find a citizen who has not held office who has any knowledge of such forms and observances

In New England there is not a voter who may not, and very few voters who do not, actively participate in the work of government. In the other parts of the country hardly any one takes part in public affairs except the officeholder. The effect of this is precisely what may be anticipated. The man of the New England town is equipped for the larger stage of the state or nation. The tyro from New York who is sent to congress must learn the lesson which the other acquired in the town meeting.-Henry L. Nelson in Harper's.

It Is Easy to Do Good.

Are you ambitious to do good? Do not wait for great opportunities. come to the one who neglects to grasp the little chances. A banana peeling removed from the sidewalk, a basket carried for a weary woman, a nod and smile to a lonely child at the window pane, a note written to one who seldom receives a letter-these are worth doing, and are your education toward the improvement of possible great opportunities.—West Shore.

GAZETTE for one ve-

TEXAS BREWING OF

BREWERS AND BOTTLERS

FortWorth, Texas,

AGER . BEER.

Special Brews, SPATENBRAU, STANDARE

TELEPHONE | OFFICE No. 254

P. S.-Orders for BEER and RIE in carleads or less quantity promptly attended to

Frogging Is Done in Two Ways. "Frogging" is a sport and a business to marsh dwellers near this town. Far out on Long Island and over in New Jersey hundreds of men and boys patrol the marshes for frogs. The day frogger, clad Truth. in hip boots and usually accompanied by a dog, walks along the bank of a ditch or stream keenly watching for the green back and great eyes of his prey. The frog is also on the watch, and as soon as he catches sight of the hunter eyes and back disappear beneath the water. The frogger ex-

pects this, and is prompt to act He steps into the water near the spot where froggy was, and with almost unerring hand lays thumb and finger upon the creature's neck. A sharp pinch suggs the spinal cord, and the frog is presently plumped into a basket or game bag. If the frog jumps from bank to stream at the hunter's approach the latter hardly expects to bug the game, but the skilled hunter nearly always catches the frog that is first discovered sitting in the water

The right frozzer goes in a boat with a "hawkeve" lantern at the bow. The light not only discovers the frog to the hunter, but also fascinates the game so that he is easily shot with a rifle or seconed up with a net. The night cry of the free guides tha hunter to the victim's hiding place. Those that go for sport usually shoot the game, but the pot hunter prefers to take the frogs alive in the net, as a method less likely to frighten oil his intended price. Some hunters catch as many as twenty dozen frogs in the course of a night, when all the conditions are favorable. Frogs bring at whole-sale from \$1 to \$1.25 a dazen, but the frogging season is short and the success of the hunter varies greatly with the weather .-New York Recorder.

A Deadly Insuit. Dudeson-Ah, I say, waihtah, what is

this dish hyah? Waiter-That, sir? Macaroni su chap-Dudeson-Macawoni au chappier Ab-

sh-what's that, nwav? Waiter-Macaroni and calves' brains, sir.

An Airy American Woman.

queen's hand and giving it alorm whatever. An uncounts

Where to Find Report Men.

"Please, sir, when I went up town the afternoon I left the change of a dollar be bind me. Do you remember 112 "What was it you gave me, miss ver dollar or a bill " in paired the trace seller at the up town station of the sing avenue "L" road as he looked and of he window at a blue eved young help with

"Oh! is was paper, sir, and it was a marcrisp bill. I was in a harry for the than and I just harried through without than ing about the change The agent had a little pole of sine, ninety-five cents in all, set apart from the

the young lady with a --- "There you are, mass, I kept is for you

"Oh, dear! thank you," and the soung lady went her way rejoicing.
"You wouldn't believe it," remarked the ticket arent, "but people forget to wait for their change at the elevated refront to tions every day. Down here it often happens So many people come over the brings from hurry to get un town. All sorts of people leave their change, men, women and call dren, but they all comes but for a mea rule. Why, there have been everal times rule. when I have had ten or fifteen dollars waiting for patrons of the road was out siapped down their money and rashed through the gate."-New York Tolegram.

Working Up Old Horses The thirty-two old horses from the fits

were reduced to powder in eight hours without emanating any odor. Winton's abattoir was a busy place during aturday atternoon and work was done. The working up of dead animals has become a science. A large horse when reduced to powder will weigh about 150 pounds, and is sold on sunger of ammonia, phosphoric sold and more ure. The oil is used for tanning certain kinds of leather. The hide is tanned for An American debutante disturbed the equanimity of the royal circle at the late drawing-room, by calmly selting the Standard.

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